(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2714.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1799.

BRUNN, *September* 26.

THE late governor of Belgrade, Muftapha, is preparing to act a fimilar part with Paſſawan Oglou, and has retired with his troops to Philippopoli, where he has put himſelf in a poſture of defence. A great fermentation prevails through the greater part of the Turkiſh ſtates, and an inſurrection has actually taken place in Natolia. Travellers in the Turkiſh territories are continually plundered by bands of robbers.

PARIS, *October* 22.

For four days the Redacteur, and all our papers, have been filled with the official letters from Buonaparte and Berthier, with the proclamations the commander iſſued in Egypt.

By his letters the army was not diſcouraged by the account of the loſs of the fleet, but rather enlivened to encounter all dangers with their officers.

The general's head quarters were at Cairo. Of priſoners he had only a few; but the camels and horſes he had taken, were reſerved for an expedition which was a ſecret.

He embraced every opportunity to work upon the people. An air balloon which he ſent up at Cairo, was above the underſtanding of theſe ignorant mortals. They thought him a meſſenger from Mahomet. His horſe artillery had created great conſternation.

A meſſenger to one of the chiefs, bringing an account of a defeat, was aſked, "how large is the French army." He took up a handful of ſand, which he threw up in the air, ſaying "there, count them."

The general's ſoldiers divide the booty which they took from the Mamalukes, on ſome they have found from 3 to 500 louis d'ors, or the value in gold.

Buonaparte pictures the Arabians as the worſt of beings. In large hordes they ſwarmed like clouds round his army and harraſſed his rear guards. Plundered and murdered every one who fell into their hands. They have not kept their treaty, which he had concluded on the 5th July, with 13 of their beys. In which it was ſtipulated, that they ſhould give him as many men as were neceſſary to oppoſe the Mamalukes. And, on the other hand, the general had promiſed to give them back, *after he had conquered Egypt*, all the lands which had *belonged to them*.

Buonaparte, with theſe 13 cheiks, ſet round a table, where is was further *agreed* and *determined*, that he who did not fulfil his promiſe, ſhould incur *hell's flames*. Probably the cheiks could not anſwer for what their hordes did.

On the 12th July, Mourat Bey, had a large body of horſe troops and batteries on the Nile, and 10 gun boats. From both ſides were exchanged more than 1500 cannon ſhot. The Turks had already taken 3 of our gun boats; but two of them were retaken and the third burned. After this the army was not interrupted on their march.

On the 21ſt July, before Cairo, we had a battle. The Mamalukes loſt 2000 men, killed. Mourat Bey, and other beys, were wounded. 460 camels with baggage, and 50 cannon, were taken. Our army loſt 30 killed, and 120 wounded. In the night the beys fled from Cairo, and burned their ſhip. The people plundered their houſes, and on the 22d the French entered the city.

The general iſſued two proclamations:

Buonaparte to the Cheiks, &c. of Cairo, dated Head quarters, Gazi, July 22.

"Yeſterday the Mamalukes were moſtly killed, or taken priſoners! I am in purſuit of the fugitives. Send me the veſſels on the other ſide of the water, and a deputation, acknowledging you ſurrender to me! Let bread, meat, ſtraw and oats, be in readineſs for my army! Be without fear, as no body wiſhes your welfare more than I do!"

Buonaparte to the people of Cairo.

"People! You have done well not to *declare againſt me*. I am come to *deſtroy* the Mamalukes. To *protect* commerce and the inhabitants. Every one who is in fear ought to remain quiet; and they who have fled may return to their houſes. I ſhall eſtabliſh a divan of perſons, &c."

A third proclamation to the pacha of the grand ſignior, declares, he may remain in his place, and have his effects ſecured to him.

Ibrahim Bey had fled with his family and effects to Salchieh, where Buonaparte purſued him; but before the general entered this city the bey had left it. Being the laſt where freſh water was to be had.

The Mamalukes have defended themſelves bravely. They are well dreſſed and equipped.

On the 13th Auguſt, when he left this place, he received the unfortunate account of the loſs of the fleet—Having on the 6th July adviſed admiral Brueys to come to anchor in the harbour of Alexandria within 24 hours, if not, to land the artillery, and the effects belonging to the army. As it was the opinion of our engineers, that the road of Abuckir was not ſafe for the fleet—But to his great aſtoniſhment he was apprized, on the 29th July, that the fleet remained there at anchor. He diſpatched his adjutant to prevail on the admiral to ſet ſail, but unfortunately this meſſenger came too late.

The general ſays, under his own hand, "It ſeems to me admiral Brueys would not ſail for Corfu before he was ſure he could not enter the harbour of Alexandria, or till the army was in ſuch a ſituation that no retreat might be neceſſary." If he has done amiſs he has expiated it by his glorious death. Fate, which has in many inſtances proved our ſuperiority on land—has, in this, favoured our rivals on the water.—But as great as this misfortune is, it cannot be attributed to the unſteadineſs of luck! It will not leave us! When I arrived at Alexandria I was informed that the Engliſh had been there, with a much ſtronger force than ours. I ventured to land in a gale, and was almoſt ſhipwrecked in the attempt. When I reached the ſhore, I threw myſelf on the ground, (a ſignal was juſt then given for an armed ſhip, which, however, proved to be La Juſtice) I cried out "*Fortune! ſhould thou leave me! No! attend me only a few days longer!*" I marched the whole night and attacked, by the break of day, Alexandria, with 3000 men, without cannon, or even cartridges to our guns. And in five days I was maſter of Roſetta and Demennur, which declared me *already eſtabliſhed in Egypt*!

In theſe five days our fleet ought to have been in ſafety from the Engliſh. Let their force againſt us be what it would. But far from it! They remained the whole Meſſidor, ending July 18, expoſed.—They received on the firſt Thermidor, (19th July) from Roſetta a ſupply of rice for 2 months; the Engliſh ſhewed themſelves in ten days with a ſuperior force in theſe waters; and on the 29th July, our fleet received information of my conquering and entering Cairo; but when fortune ſaw that her favours were not regarded, ſhe left our fleet to its own fate.

LONDON, *October* 16.

As ſoon as the grand ſignior determined on a war with the French republic, he ſent a confidential perſon to Tunis and Algiers, urging the ſovereigns of thoſe countries to declare themſelves againſt the Infidels, and particularly to guard againſt any ſupplies being furniſhed to Malta, or any other of their dependencies. It is expected that both the Tuniſians and Algerines will go to war with France.

HOLT, *the Iriſh rebel.*

The exceſſes committed by this daring marauder, and the ſucceſs with which he has reſiſted or eluded the force employed for his ſubjugation have rendered him an object of ſuch univerſal notoriety, that the following obſervations, ariſing from a ſource of good authority, we deem of ſufficient intereſt to entitle them to publicity.

Holt, previous to the preſent troubles in Ireland, was a farmer of conſiderable property and reſpectability in the neighbourhood of Roundwood, in the county of Wicklow. Being a man of energy, zeal, and uncommon daring, he acted as county keeper, or in other words, thief taker general to the counties of Wicklow, Kildare, and Dublin. He poſſeſſed minute local knowledge of the mountainous tract within this diſtrict, and ſo ſucceſsful were his exertions againſt thoſe whoſe licentiouſneſs had driven them here for ſhelter from the laws, as to inſpire terror in breaſts before not ſuſceptible of fear. Strange tranſition of character from the conſervator to the violator of the laws. This dereliction of principle is aſcribed to diſguſt and reſentment at ſome exceſſes committed by the military ſtationed in his neighbourhood; it is moſt probable, however, that it originated in ambition, for the indulgence of which the late rebellion ſeemed to promiſe occaſion.

Several thouſand troops of admired zeal and gallantry are now and have for a conſiderable time been employed againſt this rebel. Their hitherto want of ſucceſs is in a material degree to be imputed to the nature of the country, but it proves to a lamentable demonſtration, that the banditti which he commands is more formidable than has been repreſented.

Holt is about 35 years of age, of a ſtern and manly aſpect, ſtrong and well made, ſingularly athletic, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and poſſeſſes thoſe talents beſt calculated to impoſe on the deſperate multitude with whom he acts.

BOSTON, *January* 2.

FROM HAMBURG.

An obliging correſpendent has furniſhed us with Hamburg papers to October 30, received by the Barbara, captain Clark, arrived at Salem.

A Hamburg paper of the 26th October, contains the following corroborative account of the fate of Buonaparte. It was received officially at Conſtantinople, by a courier, the 22d September, by way of Belgrade. "Conſtantinople, Sept. 28. The Porte has received an official account from the pacha of Cairo, ſtating that Buonaparte had left that city for Alexandria. His firſt intention was to defend the caſtle of Cairo, at all events; and for this purpoſe he threw into it a ſtrong garriſon. He had taken a poſition againſt the Arabs, in advance of Cairo [In a former account it was mentioned that he had thrown up intrenchments four hours (a term meaning leagues) in front of Cairo.] The Arabs did not ceaſe to harraſs him; and he waited there to ſuſtain the attack meditated againſt him, by the Arabs, the Beys and the Kopten; and to ſee the effect of the diſtribution of money, &c. at Cairo; where he was diſappointed. The garriſon at the caſtle had many difficulties to overcome; and notwithſtanding, from the mode of attack of the Arabs, Buonaparte always remained maſter of the field; ſuch were his loſſes, that he was at laſt obliged to retreat to Alexandria, where he was determined to make a ſtand, and defend himſelf to the laſt extremity. If the account of the laſt victory of the Arabs can be credited, Buonaparte's army muſt be reduced to 8000 men. The Arabian army was 60,000 ſtrong, and do not conſider the French invaders as ſoldiers, but as free booters; and therefore give them no quarters. Their hatred againſt them is heightened, by the conſideration that they deem their object to be the plunder of Mecca, and the overthrow of the religion of their fathers. In this idea they are confirmed, by the declaration of war of the Sublime Porte, and their cautions to all true muſſelmen. The French, agreeably to Buonaparte's proclamation, have committed various hoſtilities on thoſe towns which did not readily obey their ſummons to ſurrender. This has heightened the rage of the natives, and the young men fly in great numbers to the ſtandard of Mahomet."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9.

The following is the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, to both houſes of congreſs, received yeſterday:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN compliance with your deſire, expreſſed in your reſolution of the 2d of this month, I lay before you an extract of a letter from George C. Morton, acting conſul of the United States at the Havanna, dated the 18th of November, 1798, to the Secretary of State, with a copy of a letter from him to L. Trezevant and William Timmons, Eſquires, with their anſwer. Although your requeſt extends no further, than ſuch information as has been received, yet it may be a ſatisfaction to you to know, that as ſoon as this intelligence was communicated to me, circular orders were given by my direction, to all the commanders of our veſſels of war, a copy of which is alſo herewith tranſmitted. I alſo directed this intelligence and theſe orders to be communicated to his Britannic majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the United States, and to our miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Great-Britain, with inſtructions to him to make the proper repreſentation to that government upon this ſubject.

It is but juſtice to ſay, that this is the firſt inſtance of miſbehaviour of any of the Britiſh officers towards our veſſels of war, that has come to my knowledge. According to all the repreſentations that I have ſeen, the flag of the United States and their officers and men have been treated by the civil and military authority of the Britiſh nation, in Nova-Scotia, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and on the Ocean with uniform civility, politeneſs and friendſhip. I have no doubt that this firſt inſtance of miſconduct will be readily corrected.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 8, 1799.

Extract of a letter from George C. Morton, acting conſul of the United States at the Havanna, dated there the 18th November, 1798, to the Secretary of State.

"By the delegation of Daniel Hawley, Eſq; I am at preſent acting as conſul of the United States in this diſtrict, with which he will moſt probably have acquainted you. It impoſes upon me the mortifying taſk of informing you, Sir, of the partial capture of an American fleet, under the convoy of the Baltimore ſloop of war, ——— Philips, Eſq; commander, by a Britiſh ſquadron, off this harbour, accompanied with circumſtances rather grating to the feelings of Americans, and by no means analogous to the good harmony which ſeems to ſubſiſt between the two governments.

"The anſwer of Meſſrs. Trezevant and Timmons, to my annexed note of the 17th inſt. requeſting an exact relation of the occurrence, will, I preſume, be deemed as impartial a narration as can be given, of the whole tranſaction, they having been paſſengers on board one of the captured veſſels, and removed to the Baltimore."

Mr. Morton adds, that commodore Loring ordered the 55 men out of the Baltimore, "on board of his ſhip, previous to any propoſal of exchanging the na-

tives of one nation for those of the other, and retained five of the hands as being British subjects, without giving an equal number of Americans, whom he acknowledged to have on board.

L. TREZEVANT, and W. TIMMONS, } Esquires.

Gentlemen,

As acting American consul for this city and district, and of course obliged to forward the most correct statemen possible to the government of the United States officially, I would beg the favour of you, gentlemen, to furnish me with an exact relation, under your signatures, of the unpleasant occurrence which took place off the Moro Castle, on the 16th instant, by which you will much oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. C. MORTON.

Havanna, Nov. 17, '98.

N. B. It would be proper to premise, that you were passengers, and your distance from the Moro Castle at the time of capture. G. C. M.

Havanna, 18th Nov. '98.

SIR,

Agreeably to your request, we now commit to writing the best account we are able to give you, of the conduct of captain Loring, commodore of the British squadron, which was lately off the Moro towards the United States ship the Baltimore—we must observe, however, that all we can say of it is from the information of captain Philips, as we were not on board of the Baltimore when she was visited by captain Loring's officers.

In the morning of the 16th inst. we discovered this squadron when we were in sight of the Moro, and afterwards found it was composed of captain Loring's ship the Carnatic of 74 guns; captain ——'s ship the Thunderer, of the same force; captain Dobson's ship the Queen, of 98 guns; captain Donnelly's frigate the Maidstone, of 32 guns; and captain Hardy's frigate the Greyhound, of the same force. We were passengers in the brig Norfolk, captain Butler, which together with the ship Eliza, captain Baas, and the brig Friendship, captain Fuller, were cut off from their entrance into port, and were all made prizes within gunshot of the Moro. We obtained leave to go on board the Baltimore without our baggage and did so. When captain Philips discovered they were English ships, which was before we were taken, he stood towards them, and spoke the commodore.

After we got on board the Baltimore, the captain informed us, that he had been on board the Carnatic, and the commodore had told him that he should take out of the Baltimore all such men as had not American protections; that he had remonstrated with him against shewing such an indignity to our flag; that to do so would leave his ship in a very defenceless state, and would deprive him of nearly all his men, as not even those who were really Americans, or at least very few of them, could shew protections, because it was always thought that our flag on board a government ship was a sufficient protection. All this, however, was urged in vain. Captain Philips returned to his ship, and the commodore sent an officer on board the Baltimore, who carried away 55 of her men to the Carnatic.

Captain Philips remained in expectation that nearly all the rest would be taken from him; but whether the commodore upon reflection thought better of it, or whatever else might have been his motive, he sent back 50, and kept five, among whom was the ship's boatswain. Captain Loring proposed to give up a number of American seamen, who, he said, were in his fleet, if captain Philips would give him English subjects for them.

Captain Philips refused this offer, and the American seamen were not delivered to him. Before any of the men were returned, he sent a messenger to captain Philips to let him know if he or one of his officers, would go on board of him, and point out who were Americans and who were not, he would return all the Americans; but this was declined also. After we got on board of the Baltimore, he sent a letter to captain Philips which he shewed to us, in which the commodore "demanded" that he would give up all British subjects on board the Baltimore, to this captain Philips replied that he could not know any of his men as British subjects, nor could he, as commander of a ship in the service of the United States, voluntarily give up any of his men; but if he thought fit to send an officer on board, with orders to take any number of his men, he should not oppose it. In this answer captain Philips mentioned he should lay before the executive of the United States a full account of the occurrences of the day. Shortly after sending this reply, the squadron set sail and left the Baltimore. Commodore Loring was very polite to us, and was so to captain Philips when he went on board; but captain Philips complained of indecent behaviour from the inferior officers.

LEWIS TREZEVANT,
WILLIAM TIMMONS.

G. C. Morton, Esq.
V. Consul of U. S. at Havanna.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the commanders of armed vessels in the service of the United States given at the Navy Department, December 28, '98.

SIR,

IT is the positive command of the president, that on no pretence whatever, you permit vessels of war under your command to be detained or searched; nor any of their officers or men belonging to her, to be taken from her by the ships or vessels of any foreign nation, so long as you are in a capacity to repel such outrage on the honour of the American flag. If force should be exerted to compel your submission, you are to resist that force to the utmost of your power, and when overpowered by superior force, you are to strike your flag, and thus yield your vessel as well as your men; but never your men without your vessel.

You will remember, however, that your demeanor be respectful and friendly to the vessels and people of all nations in amity with the United States; and that you avoid as carefully, the commission of, as the submission to, insult or injury.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

BEN. STODDERT.

Annapolis, January 17.

The honourable William Hindman, Esquire, is elected a senator of this state in the room of William Perry, Esquire, deceased.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whilst insinuations injurious to my character, were confined to a few public prints which disgrace our country by the too general abuse of republican citizens, and virtuous strangers, I considered them as unworthy of notice; confident that none but minds, totally devoid of every principal of honour, and truth, would credit or propagate them. But as persons high in office, have become the agents of private slander, it becomes my duty to vindicate myself, by a short statement of facts, leaving to my slanderers the full benefit of invention, surmise, and falsehood.

To defend and support the rights of our country as an independent commonwealth, is certainly the first duty of every good citizen. But a state of war is inevitably attended with so many calamities, that an enlightened nation will seek every honourable means to avoid it. With France, the situation of the United States, appears to me peculiarly delicate, having received from that nation the most essential services during our arduous struggle, against the wanton injuries and oppressions of the British government.

Under these impressions I embarked for Europe; on my arrival at Hamburg, I met with that distinguished friend to our country, general La Fayette. He procured me the means of pursuing my journey to Paris. Regarding himself equally the citizen of the United States as of France, he views with particular anxiety, the existing difficulties between the two republics; and has written to general Washington on this important subject.

I arrived in Paris on the 7th of August, when I received the first certain intelligence, that our commissioners had left that city, without having accomplished the object of their mission; and that *all negotiation was at an end.* The consul-general of the United States informed me, that an embargo had been recently laid on our shipping in the ports of France; and that many of our seamen were confined as prisoners.

Unacquainted with any law moral or political, by which I was prohibited from benefiting my country, I availed myself of every legal means to procure an interview with influential characters. When as a private citizen of the United States, I gave it as my opinion, that it was in the power of France, by acts of justice and magnanimity worthy of her elevated situation, to restore harmony between the two republics. I suggested the propriety of releasing our seamen confined as prisoners, and raising the embargo on our shipping, detained in their ports. I stated that acts of this kind, taking place immediately after the late declarations of friendship made by the Directory to Mr. Gerry, might become the basis of a happy reconciliation.

In my conversations with the citizens of France, or with strangers whom I met in Paris, I spoke of the situation of my country as I felt, but at all times with respect. I represented that the idea of a party in the United States, ready to sacrifice the government of their own country to that of any other, was totally without foundation; that the people constituting the sovereign authority and enjoying all the advantages of a representative government, had it always in their power to alter the constitution and laws of their country—I observed that the French not being so much attached to commerce as to agriculture and to the arts; it was undoubtedly their true interest, to place the neutral flag on the most respectable footing, by which means, a competition would take place in their own ports, for the produce of their agriculture and manufactures, in exchange for the productions of the United States to the advantage of France—That no people were so well calculated to afford these advantages to France, as the citizens of the United States; and therefore the commerce of the United States in a peculiar manner merited her attention—That it would not only promote the immediate interest of France, but it would redound to her reputation, to recur to the original principles of her own glorious revolution, respecting the neutral flag, and secure by this measure the first step towards a perfect freedom of commerce among all nations.

The politeness of a foreigner of distinguished talents, whom I met with at Paris, procured me an interview with citizen Merlin. My visits to him were those of a private friend, in his own family. On one of these occasions he informed me, that France had not the least intention, to interfere in the public affairs of the United States; that his country had acquired great reputation in having assisted the United States to become a free republic; they would not disgrace their own revolution by attempting its destruction. He observed, that with respect to the violation of our flag, it was common with all neutrals, and was provoked by the example of England, and intended to place France on an equal ground with her, so long as she should be permitted by the neutral powers to avail herself of their resources. But that the government of France, averse to such a competition, were contemplating measures to make their laws more favourable towards neutral nations. In confirmation of this declaration, I received whilst at Bourdeaux, a letter from the consul-general of the United States, dated Paris, August 30th, in which he says, "the opinion which circulated when you left us, of this government adopting a liberal system, in regard to the flag and property of neutrals, gains ground every hour." When I left Paris, the ministers from the northern neutral powers were earnestly engaged in promoting this event, by friendly negotiation.

These governments are jealous of the commerce of the United States, and if an accommodation should not take place with the French republic, they will seize the opportunity to procure for themselves advantages which it may not afterwards be in the power of the United States to command; and by which means they may become the carriers, even of our own produce.

Whilst I was in Paris Mr. Skipwith, the consul-general of the United States, received officially from the government of France, an arrete, by which the embargo was removed from all American vessels in the ports of France, accompanied by another, directing the release and kind treatment of all our seamen. He was also at the same time informed that the Directory were pursuing measures to promote in the legislative bodies, an alteration in their laws, more favourable to the rights of the neutral flag.

Believing that this manifestation of friendship on the part of the republic of France would be highly acceptable to my country; I offered my service to the consul-general to be the bearer of his dispatches to the president of the United States. I understand duplicates were forwarded at the same time by major Woodward, by the way of Boston.

On my arrival in Philadelphia, I embraced the earliest opportunity of waiting on the secretary of state, with the public dispatches intrusted to my care. I had a long conversation with him. What I knew of the situation of France, I expressed freely—every thing relative to my own conduct, which I thought important, I communicated; and I offered voluntarily, to answer any interrogatories he might think proper to put, and to communicate any papers in my possession. It was then in the power of government to have substituted facts for insinuation. From what motives they have rejected the one, and chosen the other, they best know. I also waited on the president of the United States, soon after his arrival at the seat of government; he received me with politeness, and we conversed for some time respecting the relative situation of France and the United States.

As some of the most respectable citizens of the United States are implicated with myself, respecting my late journey to Europe, I think it necessary more particularly on their accounts, in the most pointed manner, to state the following facts.

I did not go to France, at the request, or on the advice of any person whatever—I went for my own pleasure,—with my own views, and at my own expence.

I did not go, or act as the agent, official or unofficial of any man, or set of men whatever. *I did not carry* any message, letter or introduction from any citizen of America whatever, addressed to any citizen or public body in France; the two certificates of citizenship which I carried with me were addressed to no one; they were not taken or ever used for the purpose of procuring an interview with any citizen or public body in France, but such as I thought might be necessary in my passage through Germany and Holland —*I never conversed* with any person in France, in their official capacity, or as being in any public capacity myself—nor did I associate with any person, whose name I am afraid or ashamed to avow.

If after these declarations which I ever to be true, any peson shall think fit without proof, to assert or insinuate to the contrary, I shall regard, or rather disregard him, as a contemptible and malignant propagator of falsehood; confident that on the strictest examination, my conduct whilst in Europe will be found neither dishonourable to myself, nor injurious to my country.

GEORGE LOGAN.

Stenton, January 2, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the north side of Severn, in October last, a red COW, about five or six years old, no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

January 12, 1799.

I HEREBY certify that HENDERSON MACRUDER brought before me this day as a stray, a small dark bay HORSE, about five years old, thirteen hands one or two inches high, black legs, small mane, short switch tail, no perceivable brand or spot marks, when rode he trots and gallops.

THOMAS DUCKETT.

Prince George's county, January 7, 1799.

MR. LEWIS NETH, merchant, of the city of Annapolis, and no person else, except myself, at my residence, is empowered to sell "DOCTOR FENDALL'S COLUMBIAN ANTISCORBUTIC DENTIFRICE," with directions for using the same.

B. FENDALL.

" Died, on Thurſday laſt, in this city, in attendance on his legiſlative duties, the honourable WILLIAM PERRY, Eſquire, late preſident of the ſenate of this ſtate; his remains were interred on Saturday laſt, attended by the ſeveral departments and officers of government, and a number of reſpectable citizens, in the following order:

Sexton,
Two ſtaff-men, ſtaffs in mourning,
Clerk,
Clergymen,
Phyſicians,
Pall-bearers,
Undertaker,
HEARSE,
Mourners,

Meſſenger with ſtaff in mourning, — Preſident of the Senate — Door-keeper with ſtaff in mourn.

Members of the Senate,
Serjeant at arms, with the mace in mourning,
Speaker of the Houſe of Delegates,
Members of the Houſe of Delegate,
Chief clerk,
Aſſiſtant clerks,
Governor,
Council,
Clerk,
Chancellor,
Judges of the General Court,
Treaſurers,
Clerk of the General Court and Court of Appeals,
Regiſters of Chancery and Land-Office,
Auditor and Agent,
Printer,
Citizens, two and two.

" By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
January, 12, 1799.

" RESOLVED, That the members of this houſe wear a ſcarf on their left arm, for ten days, in reſpect to the preſident of the ſenate, who died in attending the duties of his appointment,

" By order,
" W. HARWOOD, Clk."

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM A. M'PHERSON, Port-Tobacco, 1,
Meſſrs. J. H. Stone, & Co. ditto, 1,
Thomas Brown, ditto, 1,
Richd. Brandt, Charles county, 1,
Doct. Ignatius Simms, Port-Tobacco, 1,
Major Saml. Hanſon, ſen. near Port-Tobacco, 1,
Robert Gueſt, Port-Tobacco, 1,
Henry T. Jerningham, Cob Neck, 1,
Capt. Samuel Hamilton, Charles county, 1,
Ignatius Simms, Port-Tobacco, 2,
Aaron Moore, ditto, 1
Doct. Samuel Hanſon, Nanjemoy, 1,
John Barnes, Eſq; clk. Charles county, 1,
Capt. William M'Pherſon, 1,
Benjamin Douglas, Charles county, 1,
Miſs Amelia Smoot, ditto, 1,
Thomas Maddox, Port-Tobacco, 1,
Clement Kennedy, Sandy Point, 1,
Miſs Anne Griffen, Port-Tobacco, 1,
William Baker, Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, 1,
James Freeman, 1,
Mrs. Judith Latimer, 1.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to Prince-George's county court, at their next April term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, the one called WARBURTON MANOR, and the other called FRANKLAND, according to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

THOMAS ATTWOOD DIGGES.

Warburton, January 9, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT LAWSON, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for ſettlement, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, as there can be no indulgence given.

GEO. JENKINS, Adminiſtrator,
MARY JENKINS, Executrix.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchaſe wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to ſellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a conſtant ſupply of freſh ſuperfine flour, corn meal, and bran for ſale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate thoſe who may come from a diſtance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat aſſortment of wet and dry goods, which they will ſell low for caſh or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

In CHANCERY, December 19, 1798.

Benjamin Burrel and Jacob Heſs, againſt James Smith } THE object of the bill is to obtain to Jacob Heſs, one of the complainants the legal title in a tract of land, lying in Waſhington county, called Nova Scotia, for which James Smith, the defendant paſſed his bond of conveyance to Richard Burrel, deceaſed, dated on the 25th day of Auguſt, 1760, which land was deviſed by Richard Burrel to Benjamin Burrel, the other complainant, and by him ſold to the ſaid Jacob Heſs; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid James Smith reſides out of this ſtate, in Georgia; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants ordered and adjudged, that they cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the firſt day of February next, to the intent that the defendant may have notice of the preſent application, and the ſubſtance and object of the bill, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the fourth Tueſday in May next, to ſhew cauſe, if any he hath, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken up by the firſt day of April next will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

ELIZA BAKER 2, Nicholas Blacklock, H. T. Compton, Allen B. Duckett, Jeſs. Doyne, Margaret Hayward, William Hickman, Samuel Hamilton, Magruder and Harwood 3, James A. Magruder 2, John R. Magruder, Richard Smith, Samuel L. Smith, Joſeph Simm 3, Joſeph Thomas, Suſanna Weils, Hezekiah Wailes, Levin C. Wailes, Edward Waters 2, and Edward Willett.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, at the enſuing April term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract of land called AGREEMENT, lying in ſaid county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

GIDEON IRELAND.

December 15, 1798.

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Oppoſite the Epiſcopal Church,

HAS received a quantity of Hare's beſt Philadelphia PORTER, now ready for delivery, at his bottling cellar, on the ſame terms as in Philadelphia or Baltimore; alſo Peters's beſt ſtrong beer, ſpirituous liquors, &c. which he intends to be regularly ſupplied with, and diſpoſe of for the moſt reduced prices.

N. B. Empty bottles bought.

Annapolis, December 4, 1798.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD SPRIGG, Eſq; deceaſed, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby required to bring them forward, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are alſo required to make immediate payment, to w 6

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, conſiſting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldeſt ſeventeen years of age, the youngeſt twelve months; the man is honeſt and ſober, a good gardener, a truſty market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honeſt and ſober; the expence of ſo large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children ſold, or even ſeparated from them, is the only reaſon of their being offered for ſale. To a good maſter in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be diſpoſed of on eaſy terms.

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

THE creditors of the late HENRY HALL, of Anne Arundel county, are requeſted to make known their claims, and thoſe indebted, it is hoped, will make immediate payment, to

RACHEL HALL,
HENRY HALL, } Executors.

December 31, 1798.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of SAMUEL BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, legally proved, for payment, on or before the firſt day of March, as the executor ſhall, on that day, finally ſettle up ſaid eſtate, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment immediately, or ſuits will be brought againſt thoſe that fail, by w 6

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, the ſurviving executor of ſaid Samuel Baldwin.

THE ſubſcriber forewarns all perſons from dealing with any of his ſlaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himſelf, or ſome one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force againſt any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

For SALE.

The ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th day of February next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day thereafter,

THAT valuable and beautiful plantation whereon he now lives, STRAWBERRY-HILL, ſituated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to the city of Waſhington, two miles from the former, and fifteen from the latter, containing 180 acres, with a ſufficient proportion of wood and meadow land; the ſoil is adapted to any kind of grain and tobacco. The ſituation is very high, and commands a view of ſix miles round, very healthy and well improved. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe may view the premiſes. The terms of ſale are, the purchaſer to pay one third of the purchaſe money on the day of ſale. Bonds with good ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date, for the other two thirds, payable in one and two years. An indiſputable title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

N. B. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Prince-George's county, December 7, 1798.

LAND for SALE.

—•*•—•*•—

I WILL SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the HALF of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, adjoining the lands of Mr. NATHAN HARRIS; the whole tract containing *eleven hundred ſixty-one and a half acres.*

WILLIAM WALKER.

Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
S. MAYNARD, Clk.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt Mr. GEORGE TUBMAN, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, legally authenticated, within ſix months from this date, to Mr. WILLIAM M'PHERSON, and all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate will pleaſe to make payment to Mr. William M'Pherſon, who is legally appointed to receive the ſame.

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor.

November 26, 1798.

MADE his eſcape from gaol, early this morning, a bright mulatto lad named RANDOLPH, ſtrait and well made, ſprightly and active, ſings well, and appears fond of ſpirituous liquors, he is about eighteen years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, has ſmooth, ſandy, ſtrait hair, and was handcuffed when he made his eſcape; he ſays he is the property of a WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotſylvania county, Virginia, and was committed as a runaway by the name of ROBERT MUNTZ; he has been ſome months paſt in the vicinity of Allen's Freſh. Any perſon delivering him at this place ſhall receive a REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable expences, from t f

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on Monday the 12th of this inſtant, a bright mulatto lad, about eighteen years of age, who ſays he is the property of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotſylvania county, Virginia, and gives himſelf the name of RANDOLPH. His maſter is requeſted to come and pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold agreeably to law for his priſon fees.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the firſt quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble ſeals, Holſter and Pocket Piſtols, with an aſſortment of Jewelry.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Old Silver.

BACON's LAWS For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

A LIST of TRACTS and LOTS of LAND, in Allegany county, held by perſons not reſidents of ſaid county, the amount of the taxes thereon reſpectively due for the year 1798, and the names of the perſons reſpectively chargeable with the payment of the ſame, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no perſonal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the ſame.

Names of Land.	Amt. Tax.	Perſons Names.
½ Lot No. 28 Cumberland	10	Harmanus Aldricks.
Williamſon's Diſcovery	1 2 9	William Bell.
Clifton	13 4	William Bell, John Steinmitz, and Thomas Jones.
Sportſman's Fields	7 9½	
1 Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	Thomas Beatty.
8 Lots town of Cumberland	13 4	Blackburn and Brent.
Lot No. 25 Cumberland	5 5	John Bell.
3 Lots town of Cumberland	5	John Bell.
Jacob's Ladder	8 4	Charles Beatty.
Fort Lip and Reſurvey	11 11	Thomas Beatty.
Republican	15	
Flowery Meads	9 6½	
Reſurvey on Elk Lick	8 3	James Beatty.
The Requeſt	2 10	
Joſeph's Folly	1 5	
Loſt Glove	9	
That's All	11 2	Jeremiah Berry, 3d.
Milly's Chance	10 6	
Chance	3 8	
Timber Plenty	2 8½	Thomas Burgeſs.
Part of Sugar Bottom	1 7 8½	Leonard Bevins.
Reſurvey on Shawney War	1 6 4	Archibald Chiſholm.
Bottom	2 9½	George Cooke.
Ginſang	8½	Patrick Doran.
Part of Mount Airy	10 11½	Peter Engles.
What you Pleaſe	4	
Ormes Miſtake	7 4½	Uriah Forreſt.
Ormes Trouble	6 8	
The General's Wiſh	12 2½	
White Oak Flats	5 11	Frederick Grammer.
Walnut Ridge	2 9½	
Little Worth	3 1	
Chance	2 0 10	George Graham.
Royal Charlotte	5 11 1½	
Beaver Dam	8 8	Samuel Greenup.
Mount Hope	2 4½	Samuel Godman.
Water works	9 9½	
Part of Spruce Spring	2 6	James Greenleaf.
Durham	14 1½	
New Addition	5 7½	Nathan Gregg.
The Gleanings	10 14 4	Paul Hoye.
Part of Mount Nebo	12 6	Peter Huff.
Hilton's Chace	6 1	William Hilton.
Walnut Level	6 11½	Thomas Hanſon.
Dogwood Plains	8 4	
Horſe Lick	11 1½	
The Glades	16 6	Thomas Johnſon, of Thos.
Half of Granary	9 2½	Edward Jones.
Bottom	2 9½	Denton Jacques.
Sugar Land	4½	Henry Kemp and Laurance Brengle.
Partnerſhip	3½	
1 Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	Henry Kemp.
Lot No. 31 town of Cumberland	6 3	Leonard Lantz.
Partnerſhip	1 8 3½	Ebenezer Mackey.
The Vale	3 4	Daniel Manedear.
Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	James M'Pherſon.
Mill Seat	7 9	John Orme.
Felicity	6 9	
1 Lot town of Cumberland	1 8	John Orr.
Sparking Camp	6 2½	James Oquin.
Half of Granary	9 2½	Raphael Peale.
Half of Sanca Panca	3 4	
Half of Sanca Panca	3 4	Charles P. Polk.
Bull Paſture	2 4	Pearſal and Rogers.
Dunghill	1 5 11½	Walter Roe.
Governor's Neglect	1 8 7½	Guſtavus Scott.
Rooby's Delight	15 6	
Ormes Attention	1 5 2	
Cheſnut Grove	16 11½	
Now or Never	1 2 1	
Aſhby's Diſcovery	2 15 6½	Hugh Scott.
William and Joſeph's Amendment	4 1	William and Joſeph Scott.
Cullom's Lot	8 8	John Spurrier.
Part of Auſtin's Purchaſe	1 8	Michael Snabley.
Locuſt Tree Bottom	1 2 5	Joſeph Uſher.
296 Lots from No. 500 to 799 inclusive, except No. 661, 662 and 684	8½ each lot	Thomas Johnſon and James Greenleaf.

No. of Lots, and the perſons names to whom they belong, with the amount of the tax on each lot.

The following lots eight-pence half-penny each.

No. 340, William Arnoſs, 1071, William Amos.

No. 298, 315, 326 Catharine Boyer, 12, Samuel Beckwith, 931, Valentine Brother, 297, 436, Michael Boyer, 489, Aquila Browne, 1877, William Berryman.

No. 226, 80, 4094, 3127, 4034, Archibald Chiſholm, 2534, William Coe.

No. 3163, Samuel Davis, 1397, 1134, 4157, 4156, 90, 123, 79, 859, 84, 130, 3098, 2088, 3632, 11, 1165, 3325, 1125, 1168, 469, 1912, 250, 1131, Thomas Donaldſon.

No. 2180, 2182, Adam Fadley, 1423, 3123, George Froſs, 225, William Furguſſon, 1963, Richard Flemming, 404, Philip Ford.

No. 4152, 214, 844, 845, 1371, 911, 215, 1106, 1171, 3121, 4158, 846, 847, 213, Frederick Grammer, 266, Charles Gliſſan, 1135, 174, 825, 976, 1122, 1151, 876, 1838, 101, John Guyer, 1704, 810, 3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 1121, 1834, 1010, 2548, 1009, 310, Robert Gover, 441, Philip Grabill, 2022, 3126, 1720, Solomon Geer, 1124, Archibald Golder, 141, 953, John Gilmore, 2399, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, John Gephart.

No. 4091, 4092, 4093, 4094, Paul Hoye, 197, 1305, Eliſha Hall, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, Levy Hughs, 1386, John Hamm, 1784, Thomas B. Hugo.

No. 135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, Eliſha Jarrett.

No. 188, Henry Myers, 11, 1142, James R. Morris, 885, 931, Gilbert Murdock.

No. 458, 1621, 1182, 192, 95, John Neill, 1558, Greenbury Neall, 1603, 4096, 4097, Samuel Norwood.

No. 131, 1792, William H. Parke, 1777, Richard Ponſonby.

No. 334, George Roſſe, 1263, Charles Robinſon, 301, John Reed, 2582, 2586, 2587, 2583, James Robinſon, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, Chriſtopher Richmond, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, John Randall, 950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130, Thomas B. Randall.

Two ſhillings and ſeven-pence on this lot.

No. 2487, Guſtavus Scott

The following eight-pence half-penny each.

No. 1237, John Schley, 3066, James Shaw, 1373, 842, 1172, 930, 858, Robert C. Stanley, 3036, Philip Swearer, 25, 37, 38, 55, 57, 70, 72, 58, 81, 89, 94, 109, 119, 126, 154, 162, 163, 165, 170, 175, 180, 181, 184, 190, 196, 216, 217, 220, 230, 236, 250, 278, 316, 320, 337, 360, 382, 385, 398, 401, 404, 407, 413, 403, 448, 449, 451, 452, 456, 481, 488, 495, 802, 827, 846, 883, 896, 923, 932, 946, 951, 952, 963, 982, 989, 991, 1008, 1009, 1014, 1017, 1037, 1044, 1069, 1083, 1097, 1100, 1111, 1112, 1118, 1121, 1132, 1156, 1161, 1173, 1174, 1183, 1184, 1187, 1196, 1119, 1201, 1209, 1221, 1245, 1277, 1280, 1295, 1259, 1300, 1310, 1312, 1342, 1381, 1384, 1408, 1417, 1422, 1425, 1426, 1433, 1442, 1444, 1462, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1475, 1478, 1496, 1501, 1502, 1508, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1552, 1582, 1590, 1593, 1597, 1598, 1602, 1616, 1621, 1691, 1694, 1695, 1702, 1711, 1712, 1718, 1721, 1730, 1741, 1762, 1766, 1793, 1748, 1714, 1789, 1802, 1819, 1821, 1844, 1849, 1865, 1887, 1894, 1895, 1914, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1938, 1944, 1974, 2010, 2038, 2081, 2085, 2309, 2398, 2517, 2521, 2543, 2548, 3008, 3034, 3043, 3047, 3060, 3092, 3100, 3119, 3125, 3129, 3161, 3164, 3167, 3171, 4023, 4024, 4038, 4053, 4055, 4096, 4098, 4110, 4115, 4031, John A. Sommer.

No. 2615, 2616, 2618, 2619, Thomas and Samuel Turner.

No. 4045, John Willſon, 217, 3039, 1289, 2540, 4064, 1190, 118, Edward Wright, 2081, 1005, James Weſt, junior, 82, Charles Wayman, 2723, 2732, 2733, 2735, William Woods.

No. 3756, Samuel M'Dugle.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the county charges due on the lands aforeſaid ſhall be paid to ROBERT SINCLAIR, Eſquire, collector of Allegany county, on or before the ſeventeenth day of July next, the lands ſo charged as aforeſaid, or ſuch part thereof as may be neceſſary to raiſe the ſum due thereon, ſhall be ſold to the higheſt bidder for the payment of the ſame.

JOHN H. BAYARD,
AQUILA A. BROWNE,
THOMAS CRESAP,
} Comm'rs. Tax, Allegany cty.

December 3, 1798.

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGES'S COUNTY.

I AM ſolicited by my friends to offer myſelf as a candidate at your next election, and at the particular requeſt of ſome of the leading characters on Patowmack I now take my pen to addreſs you on that head. It has been ſaid in our county that I am not a decided character, you know my heart too well for me to dwell on that ſubject—true, I never was of any party in my life; I truſt I never ſhall. I admit our conſtitution as one of the beſt in the world, and I hope I ever ſhall be watchful of the rights and liberties of our citizens—If you think me a character worthy of your confidence I ſhall humbly thank you for your votes—Should I be elected I pledge my honour honeſty ſhall be my motto, ſincerity my creed. Give me leave to ſubſcribe myſelf

Your humble ſervant,

R. A. CONTEE.

Bladenſburg, December 5, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and ſecuring them in gaol, ſo that I may get them, WILL, about ſixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-ſix or ſeven years of age, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about ſeventeen years of age; the laſt two call themſelves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently ſeen in Annapolis, where I have reaſons to ſuppoſe they now are. The above reward ſhall be paid for apprehending the ſaid negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges if brought home. All perſons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril.

W 4 JAMES MORRISS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of ſalt marſh; it abounds with fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons. This tract of land is ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other ſide, from its ſituation it can be encloſed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe and two apple orchards. From the advantageous ſituation of this property it muſt be an object to perſons inclinable to purchaſe. For terms of ſale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the ſubſcriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

RAN away, on Tueſday the fourth inſtant, from the eſtate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a ſtout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of ſpeaking; took with him ſundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark ſtriped elaſtic cloth, a white muſſinet waiſtcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new ſmall round hat, bound, and a pair of black ſhoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in the gaol of Baltimore, ſo that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater diſtance.

WILLIAM BRODIEN.

September 10, 1798.

An ACT limitting the time within which claims againſt the United States, for credits on the books of the treaſury, may be preſented for allowance.

BE *it enacted, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all credits on the books of the treaſury of the United States, for tranſactions during the late war, which, according to the courſe of the treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing certificates of regiſtered debt, ſhall be for ever barred and precluded from ſettlement or allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal repreſentatives, on or before the firſt day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine. And the ſecretary of the treaſury is hereby required to cauſe this act to be publiſhed in one or more of the public papers of each ſtate.

Signed, JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

THEODORE SEDGWICK, *Preſident of the Senate*, pro tempore.

Approved, July 9, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, *Preſident of the United States.*

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.